

INTERIOR JOURNAL.

VOL. 1.

STANFORD, LINCOLN COUNTY, KENTUCKY, FRIDAY, MARCH 22, 1872.

NO. 3.

THE INTERIOR JOURNAL.
IS PUBLISHED IN
STANFORD, KENTUCKY,
EVERY FRIDAY MORNING.
PRICE—SOUTH SIDE MAIN STREET, (U.S. MAIL,
HILTON & CAMPBELL, Proprietors.
TERMS—Two Dollars per Year in Advance.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.
One inch constitutes a square.
One dollar per inch for first insertion. 50 cents for
each and subsequent insertion.
Local notices 15 cents per
line. Marriage Deaths, Obituaries, &c., over ten lines
25 cents per line.
All insertion advertisements must be paid for in ad-
vance. \$1.00 due on first insertion of advertisement.
No credit to any one.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

A. F. MERRIMAN,
SURGEON DENTIST,
STANFORD, KY.
Office—Corner Masonic Block.

H. T. HARRIS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
STANFORD, KY.

R. C. WARREN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
STANFORD, KY.
OFFICE—First door over Dr. McRobert's office.

THOS. W. VARNON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
STANFORD, KY.

OFFICE—In Court Square. 17

O. W. DUNLAP, JNO. C. COOPER,
Lawyers, Ky. Standard, Ky.

DUNLAP & COOPER,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW AND COLLECTORS,
STANFORD, KY.

BUSINESS SOLICITED IN LINCOLN
and adjoining counties. 17

HOTELS.

J. N. ALEXANDER, formerly of Alexander House,
N. S. ALEXANDER, late of National Hotel.

ALEXANDER'S HOTEL

Cor. Main and Eighth Streets,
LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY.

LOCATED IN THE CENTER OF THE
Largest Wholesale Houses and Tobacco
Warehouses. Furnished and fitted new
throughout, in the best style.

FARE \$2.00 per Day.

1-1m ALEXANDER & CO., Proprietors.

CHAR. H. HATCHER, DAVID BELL,
Formerly of Danville, Ky.

NATIONAL HOTEL,

Cor. Main and Fourth Streets,

LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY.

Refitted and Refurnished.

FARE \$2.50 per Day.

HATCHER & BELL, Pro's.

CARPENTER HOUSE,

Corner Main and Somerset Streets,

KENTUCKY.

HAVING LEASED THIS CENTRAL
Hotel, the undersigned is
determined to afford to travelers and boarders
FIRST CLASS ENTERTAINMENT at reasonable
rates.

1-9m E. M. CARPENTER.

GARVIN HOUSE,

LAUREL WARREN HOUSE.

Stanford, Kentucky.

HAVING LEASED THIS POPULAR
Hotel, for a term of years, which is
situated on court square, and having refitted
the same in good style, I am prepared to en-
tertain all who call on me. The traveling public
will find this House a convenient stoping place.

An Excellent Stable
convenient to the home.

At the Bar.

Pure Liquors, cigars, tobacco, &c.

If David Garvin, Proprietor.

ALE! ALE!

A. GENSLE,

DEALER IN

A. TEMPLETON'S

OLD

CREAM ALE!

Wholesale and Retail.

BY DEALING WITH HIM PERSONS
CAN GET THE BEST ALE FOR
LESS MONEY, THAN BY
SENDING TO LOUIS-
VILLE OR CINCINNATI.

Send on your Orders.

EATING SALOON.
IN CONJUNCTION WITH OUR ALE
Saloon we have an Eating Saloon, where
meals can be procured at all hours of the day
and night, and cheaper than elsewhere. I
have constantly on hand all the market affords.

A. GENSLE.

FROM HUSTONVILLE.

Correspondence Interior Journal:

Our little village, usually the perfection
of quietude, was disturbed from its
slumbers, a few days ago, by the an-
nouncement that several of our young
men were about to take their departure
from among us and try their fortunes in
the far west. We have heard it whispered
that a considerable sized idea was pre-
vented among these young men, that a so-
journ in the West or South would effect-
ually heal a broken, bleeding, bruised
and mangled heart—hence the stampede.

A representative of THE INTERIOR

JOURNAL should have been present to
note the departure of these “fallen
braves,” who, with bowed heads and
weeping hearts, refused to be comforted.

One of our heroes sought relief in the
metropolis hoping a sight of the magnific-
ent elephant, the Galt, and the crowded
thoroughfares of the Fall’s City, would
effect a cure. Poor boy, you are not the
first victim to the shrine of beauty. Take
courage, my lad, even though ‘tis
the second time your susceptible heart
has been cruelly pierced by the barbed
arrows of cupid. This same lovely angel
with auburn tresses, melting grey eyes
and sylph like form—

“A foot more light, a step more true,

Ne’er from the health dashed down the dew,”
some of lace, India mill, swiss &c. To
some they are far more becoming than
the older styles of collars.

CORSETES.

Corsages are extremely *de collete*, but
the bareness is generally relieved by
snowy clouds of tulie, valenciennes or
gauze *d’chambray*.

COLLARS.

Elizabethan ruffs are much in vogue;
some of lace, India mill, swiss &c. To
some they are far more becoming than
the older styles of collars.

EMBROIDERY.

Embroidery is always *recherche*, and is
worn upon all articles of dress. *Broide*
en relief upon silks or cashmere is one of
the novelties of this season!

NECK TIRES.

Neck ties for ladies are in every
conceivable color and style. *Tea-rose*
with *groupes à la jardiniere* in white bro-
cade or the most delicate shade of buff,
called *camion* are the favorite, and
newest colors.

INFANT DRESSES.

Infant dresses are made so as to dis-
pense with, as much as possible, sacques.
High necked and long sleeved are much
more comfortable, and really more dressy
when tastily trimmed.

CLOAKS.

Cloaks are mostly in white for chil-
dren, and have two capes with a hood.
Braiding, embroidery or fringe are most
used for the trimming.

MISCELLANEOUS.

“Dolly Varden” polonaises are very
much in favor and consist simply in Ga-
brielle cut over dresses quite *bouffant* in
the back breadth and open in front
sometimes displaying vest fronts.

Many street suits lie on the ground
some inches; the appearance is more
stylish than neat or comfortable.

Black silk aprons, ornamented with
colored embroidery are a novelty in mar-
ket.

Parting the hair on the side is the lat-
est fresh in fashionable society.

Fichus are more than ever popular.

Ladies on the promenade wear a belt
of leather around the waist, to which is
fastened a clasp which holds an umbrella
of brown, purple, or blue silk on one side
so that a lady may carry an umbrella
without being obliged to take her hand
out of her muff.

The handsomest style of pocket-books
for ladies are of sealskin with gilt top,
clasp and chain.

Ornaments of vienna gilt are sold in
great quantities this season and make
very handsome as well as costly presents.

The latest style of dance cards used at
balls and parties are in the shape of a book,
bound in imitation of Russian leather,
with a small gilt pencil attached to
one side by a narrow red ribbon.

The fur of the silver fox is used to
trim every description of street costumes
this season, but the contrast is much
handsomer on black velvet.

Plain questions from one who is apposite:

Why, if a woman has a neck like a
skeleton, must she tell the world so?

Why if fate has made her grow stouter than it
permits to be, must she squeeze and fold her fat into a tight low dress because
it is the fashion? Why must she draw

it in? Why must she squeeze and fold her
fat into a tight low dress because it is the
fashion? Why must she draw it in?

When you find it is injuring you then
is the time you do not give it up; you are
like the soldier who called to his comrades
within the ramparts, “I’ve got a pri-
soner.” Bring him in, said they. “He
won’t come,” said he. “Then come in
without him,” said they. “He won’t let
me,” said he. You think you know
and can guard against all danger.

You are like the pilot who said he knew
every rock in the channel. He steered
clear of them for a while, but finally the
ship struck. “That’s one of em, captain,”
said he. John B. Gough,

ITEMS FOR LADIES.

FASHION NOTES.

Modistes have devised ingenious as
well as simple plan for lengthening street
suits so as to wear them in train for even-
ing. Make the skirt just to escape the
floor, sew front and side widths to the belt,
but not the back width—the latter must
be faced at the top and a draw-string en-
tered. When the dress is to be worn in the
street, draw the string and tie round the
waist. For house or evening wear, un-
fasten the string and allow the fullness to
fall to it.

DRESS TRIMMINGS.

Gros d’ Afrique, or in other words,
velours is to be quite fashionable for dress
trimming, in combination with fringes and
lace.

KILT PLAITING.

Very few women know what style of
dress suits them best, or what colors;
even those who study the art study it
wrongly. One may often see a woman
who has the markings of a dignified god-
dess *se poser en coquette*, or a little creature
attempt to be stately who can only
be simple. The best grace is perfect
naturalness. Our manners form them-
selves, but we must form our setting of
them. Nature can do much, but not
everything.

THE HAIR.

Couffures à la Grecque have superseded
braids, puffs, and curled cascades.

COLLARS.

Elizabethan ruffs are much in vogue;
some of lace, India mill, swiss &c. To
some they are far more becoming than
the older styles of collars.

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Why, if very tall, must she take
the arm of a very little man, and

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PREMIUMS.

By way of inducing our friends in Lincoln and adjoining counties to subscribe for our paper, after this date, we make the following liberal offer: To each subscriber who desires it, and will say so at the time of subscribing and paying the money (\$2), we will give 15 extra fine plants of the Kirtland Raspberry—which is a large, early red variety, and perfectly delicious. These plants alone are fully worth the price of our paper; but we have made such arrangements with nurseries as to justify us in making this offer. Our object is to circulate our Journal all over interior Kentucky; and no efforts shall be spared to accomplish it. The plants can be had by ordering them from our office.

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THE INTERIOR JOURNAL.

In New York city the other day, a few mysterious men got it into their heads to call a meeting of the "unemployed" thousands of that strange city, including men, women and children. To create as much excitement as possible and thereby make as much of a crowd as they could, these disaffected people had several covered wagons driven through the principal streets, upon which were emblazoned mottoes suggestive of the object of their meeting. On the day set apart for the assembling of this "grand convention," a band of music was present, stand fixed up, and the usual number of "orators" ready to do the shouting. A preamble and resolutions were read for the edification of the multitude, which, in themselves, were modest enough—barring a spirit of complaint at that which seems to be inevitable Fate. Here were gathered together a motley crew—some, perhaps, of those who had seen "better days," others who expect to eke out a subsistence by hook and by crook (principally the former) while a few, perhaps, were real sufferers from a want of spirit to defend themselves from the cold reception of this selfish world.

This meeting of the "unemployed" affords an ample text for sermonizing, far better than many of our friends find in the political bosh of the day, or that equally fruitful source—suicides and embezzlements. After the multitude had assembled, they were regaled by several "orations" (?) of the decidedly vulgar type. Oaths and imprecations interlarded their discourses; calling down vengeance upon the "rich and the aristocratic." In the minds of such a throng, riches are invariably associated with aristocracy, those men seem to think and act that a man who is able to live without manual labor, is a "non-producer," and hence an aristocrat. They seem to have no conception of the fact away back in the years gone by, these same men who now live at their ease, in a comfortable brown stone house, were, many of them, men who began life as poor and obscure as they are now, but who, by dint of sobriety, industry and economy, accumulated and saved their earnings, instead of squandering and wasting them in beer gardens and liquor saloons. Many of those who assembled in that meeting, might have been men of influence to-day, and been living in ease and comfort, had they disbanded their earnings and lived lives of sobriety and honesty. The remedy for the evil complained of by these men, does not lie altogether in the direction they point out. Far from it. We venture to say that there is not, in the great city of New York, many persons who would long remain out of employment, if they would soberly and industriously attend to the work placed before them.

On the whole, this meeting is not without its lesson. It shows us one view of the world which we never had clearly defined before. In a republic like ours, men learn from the cradle, that all of them are equal. It is among the first lessons of their lives. But they do not learn that lesson correctly. Their ideas of "equality" are that all men should have an equal share of this world's goods, whether they labor for it or not. If they could have their way, a system of agrarianism would be set on foot, and the land, tenements, and hereditaments of all of us would be parceled out to all, share and share alike. Yet, if this were done, a single decade would not elapse before the same original disparity in amount would be found to exist. But we find this subject growing upon our minds, and must reserve further comment for a more convenient season.

To our BUSINESS MEN.—You can't eat enough in a week to last you a whole year, and you can't advertise on that plan either. Injudicious advertising is like fishing where there is no fish.

You need your lines to fall in the right place. If you can arouse curiosity by an advertisement, it's a great point gained. The fair sex don't hold all the curiosity in the world. A constant dropping will wear away a rock. Keep dropping your advertisements on the public through the medium of a live local newspaper, and increased sales and lively times at your place of business will be the result. *Lebanon Standard.*

THE INTERIOR JOURNAL.

The first number of this new candidate for public favor, published at Stanford, Ky., by Messrs. Hilton and Campbell, appeared on Friday last, the 8th inst. It is a handsome sheet of thirty-two columns, well filled with local and general news and other interesting matter, and furnished to subscribers at \$2 a year. H. T. Harris, Esq., will assist in the editorial department. A singular fatality has attended former efforts to establish a paper at Stanford, from which we hope this enterprise will be exempt.—*Lebanon Standard.*

THE INTERIOR JOURNAL.

An editor whose subscribers were remiss in payment, lately published the following announcement in his paper: To save our readers the trouble of sending their subscription by post, and to relieve two unfortunate, we will send to each of our debtors in the course of a few days, two collectors, one of whom has hardly recovered from the small pox and the other of whom has just taken the itch. The delinquents did not wait to be called on but paid their dues promptly.

The Senate of Kentucky has passed a bill providing for the establishment of an asylum for the treatment of epileptics, first having stricken out the provision making an appreciation of money for the purpose.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

We have received the first number of the *INTERIOR JOURNAL*, the new paper just started at Standford, Ky. We find it a well printed sheet, full of interesting matter, and bearing the marks of skillful editorial labor. We hope our friends may meet with the encouragement they deserve, in their new enterprise.—*Kentucky Advocate.*

THE INTERIOR JOURNAL.

This is the title of a 32 column Democratic newspaper just started at Standford, under the proprietorship of Messrs. Hilton and Campbell of that place. It is well gotten up, neatly printed, is filled with local news, and is placed at two dollars a year. We trust that the people of Lincoln may appreciate the difficulties attending the starting of a new paper, and from the failures that have preceded this last attempt to furnish them a live paper, will give the publishers a hearty and liberal support. The cause sought to be upheld deserves such support, and the citizens of Standford ought to see to it themselves that this endeavor shall be entirely successful.—*Richmond Register.*

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FRIDAY, :: MARCH 22, 1872.

FROM HUSTONVILLE.

The Weather—Police Court—Improving—Hymen.

HUSTONVILLE, KY., March 21, 1872.

Correspondence Interior Journal:

THE WEATHER.

All communications, either of an editorial or business character, should be addressed to HILTON & CAMPBELL, Box 18, Stanford, Ky.

All monies remitted us for advertising, subscription or job work must be sent in CHECKS, POST-OFFICE MONEY ORDER OR EXPRESS, or else it will be at the parties OWN RISK.

THE Elm hotel is for sale or rent. See advertisement in another column.

On the "Alert."

Our pleasant letter from Somerton, over the signature of "Alert," will attract general attention.

Indictment.

About sixty indictments were returned by the Grand Jury of this county at the October term. They were principally for carrying concealed weapons, and for seizing in Dix river.

Our Ladies' Column.

A lady of fine taste will aid us in selecting matter suited to this column, and we can, therefore, promise our lady readers some refreshing reading from time to time, and such as can be relied upon.

Report Lost.

Our friend, Mr. G. W. Alford, very kindly handed us the report of the St. Louis stock market for last week's issue, but some one came into our office and carried it off before it was put in type. We hope such a thing will not occur again.

Personal Matters.

We cannot afford space to articles of a purely personal character, unless they come in the form of advertisements, and even then, we do not solicit or desire them, unless they are couched in respectful language. Only articles of general interest are wanted—none others need be sent us for publication.

W. P. Owsley.

This gentleman has connected himself with a coal mining firm at Pine Hill, in Rockcastle county, and promises our citizens that they shall be fully supplied with coal at all times. This is good news, and we hope he may be able to do it, as heretofore, we have often found it impossible to buy any, because none was here.

Hustonville Merchants.

Messrs. Cook & Green, whose advertisement appears in our advertising column, keep one of the finest Dry Goods establishments in all Central Kentucky. They are gentlemen of fine taste, good business capacity, and their long experience in the mercantile line enables them to select just such goods as their customers want, and at figures equal to the times.

Beeches Dying.

Quite a number of swarms of bees have died in this section during the past winter, owing to insufficient honey supplies to keep them alive. Such unfavorable weather would have been avoided had the owners fed them in shallow tin cups with white or coffee sugar made into a thin syrup. The plan is very simple, and we hope that all who have bees will learn how to prevent their death.

Suicide.

The man who so brutally murdered his wife in Rockcastle, Kentucky, a short time since, and who has been confined in jail there, committed suicide on Monday last, by hanging himself with two pocket handkerchiefs. He had been let out into the passage from the cells, to enable him to enjoy more fresh air than he could breathe inside. Evidently, this man was a lunatic, and a fit subject of an insane asylum than a felon's cell.

Large Crops.

In talking to our farmers, we learn from all of them that they design planting more extensively than they have for years past. The amount of stock hay and young cattle on our farms is immense, and when spring fairly opens, we can see where any new crop will be turned upon them, and if good corn, oat and rye crops should be raised, the result to the farming community cannot be doubtful. It would simply lift the burden of debt from all.

Postal Money Order Office.

It would certainly be very gratifying and agreeable to our people to have a postal money order office at Stanford. These offices are among the most convenient arrangements of which we have any knowledge. Money in small sums can be sent anywhere within our borders for a mere trifle, and there is no danger of its being lost to the tender. Towns of less importance than our own have them, and we have no good reason why we should not have one also. We intend to try to get one.

"The Stanford Journal."

We notice that several of our exchanges, especially those which are published in the cities and larger towns; when copying from our paper, stifle it to the "Stanford Journal." Now this is not the name we carry at our mast head, and we do not think of them to call it by any such "nick name." Why not say the Interior Journal, at Stanford, (or of Stanford) says "so and so." Please friends, call us by our proper name. We would feel better toward you for it. Try it while and see how it will work!

Arrested.

Green Adams, a negro man who lives near Hall's Gap in this county, was arrested on Wednesday morning last, by officer Penn, on a charge of murder. The facts, so far as developed, are that Adams had under his charge an old negro man, who was a pauper, upon the county, and it is alleged that Adams, by cruel treatment, caused the old negro's death. Hall, in the sum of five hundred dollars was required of the accused, for his appearance before the Examining Court to-day, in default of which he was committed to jail. R. C. Warren, county Attorney, represents the Commonwealth, and H. T. Harris, Esq. the accused.

Registered Letters.

Under the original system which was adopted by the post office Department for the transportation of registered letters, many losses occurred. In fact, so insecure was it considered, that those who desired to have money sent to them in that way, invariably directed that the words "registered letter" be not placed upon the envelope, because those words were a sure index to post office thieves that something was to be had for them. By recent amendments, however, it has been so arranged that it is almost impossible for a thief to pilfer these letters without being detected, as each postmaster and mail agent is compelled to give an account for any such letter as may come into his hands. Next to the "money order system" this is the best.

ALL JOB WORK promptly and neatly executed at this office.

FROM LANCASTER.

The Weather—Police Court—Improving—Hymen.

LANCASTER, KY., March 21, 1872.

Correspondence Interior Journal:

THE WEATHER.

It is spring—passing strange! Once our spring was fair and bright; soft by day, and mild by night; zephyrs, flowers, all we wanted, came before our land was green. Powwow! that word was too heavy! I felt poetical at first, but 'twas over now. The weather, this morning, is simply bitter—decidedly a Southern day with Northern principles. The Scotch used to date all their calamities from the union with England. I rather believe in the theory.

POLICE COURT.

We had our court on Tuesday. The docket was so full that it included our city Judge, hence the bench was occupied by the Squire Jim Alcorn, who presided with his accustomed dignity, and his polished "plow" still excited the admiration and envy of the younger portion of our community. Moses Blaine, (R. J.) Warren and Phillips, of your place, graced the hall (and other places); and that cosmopolitan, A. G. Talbot, Jr., was everywhere and in all sorts of relations. It was generally conceded that "Al" was electioneering for something; for he drove about the meanses he had been seen on our streets by the "olden inhabitant." So says John Cooper.

IMPROVING.

The town is improving. I have time only to note the wagon and carriage factory under the auspices of Frank Brown. Hicks superintends the wood department, Robinson and McIntosh attend to the iron. Both are excellent workmen. There is something mysterious about the latter. The metal seems to obey his will and spring into form as by magic. Had he lived in the days of Homer, and a row had occurred in the region of Vulcan, Mack would have needed to prove an alibi. He speaks of "doing" a bust of Brown in railroad iron—the only metal hard enough to represent the face.

HUMERAL.

Your correspondent had the pleasure of witnessing the festivities attending the marriage of J. G. Givens and Miss Bettie Burton, on Tuesday evening last. The hospitalities were dispensed by Mr. Sam Givens and lady, and vindicated well our old Kentucky profligacy. Of course the "charvari" left its impress—not so smoothly—discords. The reception came off yesterday at the famed elysium of good feeders, Mrs. Givens'.

FAIRFAST,

"Col. J. D. Pollard of Crab Orchard, KY., was in our town last week, laboring in the interests of Odd Fellowship. Under his direction several persons joined the Columbia lodge."

L. O. O. F.

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THE LATE JUDGE NAPIER.

We think the people of Lincoln County owe it to themselves and to the memory of the deceased, to erect over his remains a suitable monument. For a number of years, Thomas Wilson Napier, served this people faithfully and well as a sheriff, and county judge; and, by his great prudence and economy saved their Treasury hundreds of dollars. Snatched from us in the midst of his usefulness, we think it would be an act of justice, as it should be our pride, to raise by private subscriptions money enough to erect such a monument as would bear down to future generations, some token of the high regard we all had for him as an officer, man, and citizen. It needs no such mark to perpetuate his memory in the minds and hearts of those who knew him in life, but this should be done for the benefit of the rising and future generations of men, as it is the duty of those who knew him, to do it. Who will begin this work of love? We have heard it mentioned several times, and our desire and hope are that the matter may be accomplished by the 18th inst. Doubtless, to it, the better it will be for all men.

MARCH.

What is the custom under the new law? Simply this. If a man creates an account at a store, and he cannot raise the money to pay it, he executes to the merchant a note bearing interest at ten per cent from date. This enables the merchant to go to the bank or the broker and borrow money at the same rate of interest, and nothing is lost in the transaction. What is the final result? Simply this. The merchant can better afford to wait on his customer, because he is getting as much interest as he has to pay, and fewer law-suits are filed on the dockets of the courts. We are decided to go to the banks or brokers and pay ten per cent. If they do, the four per cent is a clear loss.

DEATHS.

Died of measles on the 18th inst. Theophilus T., son of Mr. Alexander Collier. Also an infant son of Mr. T. A. Elkin. They were interred in the cemetery at this place.

FALSTAFF,

We clip the above from the *Columbia Spectator*. We learn that this faithful old worker in the cause of Odd Fellowship was of Colon in the interests of the Widow and Orphan's Fund Life Insurance company, and found the Lodge of Odd Fellows at that place a little like home. He was a member of the Columbia Lodge of Odd Fellows.

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THE INTERIOR JOURNAL.

FRIDAY, MARCH 22, 1872.

Answers to Correspondents.

As far as we may be enabled by our own information, or by reference to proper sources; we propose to answer such brief questions in this column as our correspondents may propound, from time to time. If we are unable to answer, we shall say so.

STUDENT.—*Caligula was a cruel Roman emperor. At the beginning of his reign he was a kind ruler, but soon became a great tyrant—often putting innocent people to death; and at one time wished that all his subjects had but one head, so that he might have the pleasure of cutting it off. He had human beings fed alive to wild beasts, in his palace. He met a fate which all tyrants should meet—namely, he was murdered.*

INSURANCE.—We suppose the *Etna* insurance company took its name from mount *Etna*, a volcano in Sicily. The mountain is about two miles high, and is one hundred miles around, and its top is covered with snow and smoke at the same time; and its sides bloom with vineyards and cultivated fields. The name signifies to burn, and is, therefore, a very appropriate name for the insurance company.

ROMANT.—Yes, there are some counties even in our own State, where a carriage for pleasure riding, is not owned by any inhabitant. So you have lost your bet; but we hope you will make no more bets. Leave such things to loafers and their associates.

BEGINNER.—For this section, plant several varieties of each of the small fruits—say for instance among strawberries, “Wilson’s Albany,” “Downer’s Prolific” and “Kentucky”; of raspberries, plant “Mammoth Cluster,” “Dwarf Little” and “Kirland” and, by all means, “Philadelphia.” These will afford you luscious berries of both kinds, during the season of small fruits.

OLD FARMER.—We are always glad to have our “old farmers” ask us questions; it is not too late for you to plant.

Your children and grand-children will eat their fruit, and sit under their shade, and it will add to the value of your farm if you will plant an orchard, and the expense, in these days of many nurseries, is a mere pittance. Select some early bearers, such as “Early Harvest,” “Janet” and the “Maiden’s Blush,” especially the latter kind, and in five years you will have nice apples.

MERCHANT.—At present, the different branches of merchandise are quite full here, and some contemplate quitting business on account of so much competition. We cannot advise you to remove here as a merchant; however, such

we should be pleased to have you as a citizen. Besides, “times are hard,” and we would be slow to embark as a merchant anywhere in Kentucky.

PROGRESS.—This correspondent asks if orchard grass is considered desirable for this section. We have no personal experience with it, but all our information is to the effect that it is, in many respects equal to blue grass, and in some particularly superior to it; and, of course, is very “desirable” to our farmers. We hope the experiment will be made in all parts of our country during the ensuing twelve months, with a view to testing its qualities thoroughly, if such a thing be possible in so short a time. We shall, from time to time, under appropriate heads, give our farmer friends all the information we can gather on this and kindred subjects.

ENQUIRER.—We cannot undertake to give you the “name, &c., of the best agricultural weekly paper published in our country.” There are many published, but only a few of them worthy to be read.

If you will subscribe for *Hearth and Home*, published by Orange Judd, & Co., New York; or *Rural New Yorker*, published in the same city by D. D. T. Moore, or the *Farmers’ Home Journal*, published at Lexington Ky., you will get the full value of your money, and a most capital paper besides.

YOUNG POLITICIAN.—If you are much of a “politician,” you ought to know by this time, unless you are a Rip Van-winkle sleeper, that the *Courier-Journal* and the *Louisville Daily Ledger* are both Democratic in politics, and the *Commercial* (Louisville) a Republican organ, and an able and dignified one at that.

No luxury was greater among the ancients than roses as an ornament or perfume. To enjoy the scent of roses they were shaken on the table, so that the dishes were completely surrounded. By an artificial contrivance, roses during meals descended on the guest from above. Heliogabalus, in his folly, caused roses to be showered down upon his guests in such quantities that a number of them, being unable to extricate themselves, were suffocated in flowers. During meal times they reclined on cushions stuffed with rose leaves, or made a couch of leaves themselves. The floor, too, was strewed with roses, and in this custom great luxury was displayed. Cleopatra, at an enormous expense, procured roses for a feast she gave to Antony, and had them laid two cubits thick on the floor of the banquet room, and then had nets spread over the flowers in order to render the footing elastic. Heliogabalus caused not only the banquet rooms, but the colonnades that led to them, to be covered with roses, interspersed with lilies, violets, hyacinths and narcissi, and walked out upon the flower platform.

It has been frequently proved that to be kept sleek and healthy must regular weekly allowance of salt.

PEACHES AND NECTARINES.—Peaches and nectarines are both of the same species, and may produce either the one or the other from the same seed; that is, a peach stone may produce a nectarine tree or a nectarine seed a peach tree.

Show me a people whose trade is honest, and I will show you a people whose religion is a sham.

BATHING.—With tincture of aronia flowers is recommended for gulls on horses.

When do Men Die?

Medical experience proves that, in chronic diseases, the greatest number of deaths occur just before dawn. This is evidently true of brain diseases and of all those related cases where death results from an exhaustion of power, through overwork, excessive excitement, or nervous prostration. It is at the hour of 5 o’clock in the morning, that the life-force is at its ebb, and succumbs most readily to the assault of epilepsy, or paralysis, or of the fatal lethargy that comes in those vividly beautiful pictures dreams for which medical science has as yet found no name, and of which it has taken no sufficient cognizance. Nineteen of those who die in this way expire in their sleep. In many such cases, if a friend were at hand to waken the sleeper when the attack comes on, he were to awaken by some accidental noise, he might, by a few simple precautions, prolong his life for many years; for the shock which proves fatal to the man wrapped in deep sleep, when the system is passive and relaxed, would be victoriously repelled if it were armed with all its waking energies. Men who do brain work, and who are on the shady side of forty, should be on their guard against this insidious enemy. They should beware of 5 o’clock A. M., for it is a perilous hour. Do you find yourself unable to sleep, when you retire for the night, exhausted with the day’s work? Do you, in vain, turn from one to the other? Does your brain persist in working when you would fain have it rest? Do old saws and scraps of rhyme, repeat themselves in your memory with wearisome iteration, defying your utmost efforts to silence them? Then I say to you, beware! You will be sure to sleep at last. It is only a question of time; for soon or late, nature will permit the verdict of heart complaint.

The Coming Newspaper.

The Rev. Edward E. Hale, editor of *Old and New*, assuming the matter of a prophet, favors his readers, in the January number of that periodical, with the following prediction concerning the near future of the newspaper: “For the magazines of the United States, the past year has been on the whole somewhat monotonous. Periodicals increase in number and in influence, and are likely to continue to do so; and among them the monthly literary magazines have a very distinct position and office. The progress of publication in point of frequency of utterance has been a long one. It began with the single manuscript, the work of years, unique, multiplied only by the repetitions of equally painful toil. Next came the professional work of hired scribes, or slaves, or of monks; then the editions of two hundred and fifty, then thought enormous, and, in fact, often excessive, of the first century of printing; and so on, through quarto, octavo, duodecimos, pamphlets, annuals, quarterlies, monthlies, weeklies, dailies, until the “editions” of our great newspapers have actually brought us into the era of the hourly press. It need surprise nobody to see the next great typical ‘enterprising journalist’ establishing a periodical whose successive issues shall appear punctually every hour, twenty-four times a day, without any interruption for nights, Sundays, or holidays.”

Weights of Various Kinds of Produce per Bushel.

Articles.

	Weights per Bushel,
Apples, dried	36
Barley	45
Barley Malt (including weight of bags)	34
Beans	60
Bran	20
Charcoal	30
Coke	32
Corn	56
Corn in ear	686z
Coal	80
Hominy	60
Hair (plastering)	8
Oats	33
Onion sets	25
Onions	56
Peaches, dried	33
Pearls	50
Potatoes, Sweet	55
Rye	36
Rye Malt (including weight of sacks)	46
Salt	50
Seeds, Clover	60
... Timothy	45
... Flax	36
Hemp	44
... Canary	60
Millet	50
Hungarian Grass	50
Blue Grass	14
Wheat	60
Buckwheat	52
Corn Meal	50
Turnips	60
By law of Ohio 62b is a bushel of Clover Seed, and 32b a bushel of Oats. In buying or selling in these articles, take the standard weights given above, however, are the universal rule.	

A MOTHER a few days since, found a lost daughter in New York, under circumstances showing that the girl had fallen to the lowest depths in vice, though all the good was not crushed out, for she was deeply affected on meeting her mother. The police officer who was present at the meeting of the two kindly expressed sorrow for the mother’s tears, that fell in a shower, and attempted to console her. “Oh, sir,” said the mother, “these are not tears of sorrow; they are indeed, tears of joy at again seeing my darling child. She is now my own with all her faults.”

Could anything be more touching than that forgiveness of the mother, who could weep for joy at finding her child, who, in every sense, seemed lost. There is a lesson for fathers who discard their daughters and sons on slight provocation; that lesson teaches that a parent never should repeat a child, degraded as that child may have been. Forgive, as you hope to be forgiven.

SIMPLICITY.—is fast disappearing from our language. Be fine, be grand, or you are nothing. So a writer in one of the weekly periodicals must think to give this heading to his article, “New Elements of Hand Railing.” Will he not follow it up with, “New Rudiments of Spouting,” “New Germs of Gas-piping,” “New Constituents of Draining Tiles,” etc.—Punch.

There appears to be nothing so delectable to human life as empty fire-arms. A pistol or gun which every one believes to be unloaded is very likely to go off in some miraculous manner and kill somebody, and as a rule ought to be feared more than known to be loaded.

An old traveler tells a pretty touch story about being lost in the woods with his dog, where he could find nothing to eat, and had to cut off the dog’s tail which he boiled for himself, and afterwards gave the dog the bone! We would rather borrow a hundred dollars than believe that story.

The order of Knights of Pythias was founded in the city of Washington, in 1864. It is now flourishing in thirty-six States and Canada; a dispensation has been sent to Honolulu, and the order now has 800 lodges with a membership of 166,000.

MUCH has been said pro and con of the propriety of grinding corn and cobs together. Those who have genius for experimenting might serve their generation by giving attention to this topic.

PEACHES and NECTARINES are both of the same species, and may produce either the one or the other from the same seed; that is, a peach stone may produce a nectarine tree or a nectarine seed a peach tree.

Show me a people whose trade is honest, and I will show you a people whose religion is a sham.

BATHING with tincture of aronia flowers is recommended for gulls on horses.

Causes of Sudden Deaths.

Few of the sudden deaths which are said to arise from diseases of the heart, do really arise from that cause. To ascertain the real origin of sudden deaths, the experiment has been tried in Europe, and reported to a scientific congress held in Strasburg. Sixty-six cases of sudden death were made the subject of a post mortem examination. In these cases only two were found that had died of disease of the heart. Nine out of sixty-six died from apoplexy, while there were forty-six cases of congestion of the lungs, and it is, the lungs were so full of blood that they could not work, there not being room enough for a sufficient quantity of air to enter to support life. The causes that produce congestion of the lungs are cold feet, tight clothing, constipated bowels, sitting still until chilled after being warmed with labor or a rapid walk; going too suddenly from a close heated room into the cold air, especially after speaking, and sudden depressive news operating on the blood.

These causes of sudden deaths being known, an avoidance of them may serve to lengthen lives which would otherwise be lost under the verdict of heart complaint.

A Device for Feeding Meat to Bees.

Several parties, having noticed in the proceedings of the Bee Keepers’ Convention, lately held at Cleveland, that I described a simple method for feeding unboiled flour or rye meal to bees, without waste, have written to me requesting the process to be explained more fully, as they could not understand it from the reports given.

I do not wonder the device is not understood, as all the published reports that I have seen, are about as clear as mud on that subject; and as I find it to be rather troublesome to answer many letters received in reference to it I will describe it for the benefit of your readers.

Take a box without cover, say five or six inches deep, by a foot square—size immaterial; knock off one end to put the meal in at and for a cover to tack on a piece of mosquito bar; this to be set up under some projecting shelf or wide board to keep off the rain, near the apiary, at an angle of about 45°, so that the meal will fall against the mosquito bar. The bees will load up their thighs with the meal, while holding on to the bar and in half the time it would take them if gathered in the ordinary way, and no meal can be blown away. If the bar should get worn so that the meal would fall out freely, tack another piece over it. One meal feeder will answer for twelve colonies.

The meal answers as a substitute for pollen, and bee keepers should give it to their bees at the beginning of every season, whether natural pollen can be had or not. It will keep the bees busy and promote early breeding, and what is best of all will keep them out of the kitchen &c. Now is the time to give it.—*Rural World.*

How to Plant the Potato.

Plant never less than six inches deep, better seven; in sandy soil never less than seven or even a half. The reason is this, and it will show how many points it will cover: it will bury the seed so that the frost can not reach it, early as it is put in the ground; and it should reach it, being buried so deeply, it will draw out gradually, which will save it. It is as well here, as in the cellar, may better sprout here than in the cellar. It will thus show above the ground in due time, when the frost has disappeared and the growing season sets in. The soil being well drained—an indispensable thing—the rest will not hurt. There being a good mellow soil, with humus (vegetable matter) charging it, will be comparatively dry and warm. This will save the seed, providing always it is sound; otherwise it will be lost. Moreover, the immense trash crop from this cereal, if returned to the soil in the form of manure, as it should be, adds to its richness, and the roots, permeating the ground in all directions and deeply, permits the air to circulate freely, and this of itself adds manure to the land. Every farmer should sow at least one fourth of tillable land in rye, and if this were done, the balance sheets would show decided gains upon the right side.

CLOVER.—Why don’t our farmers sow more rye? There is not a grain so sure to yield a crop as this. It rarely if ever, winter kills, as a feed, it is excellent, and ground is not impoverished by its culture. Better to sow rye, sell it, and buy wheat with the proceeds. Wheat is nearly always a failure here. One good crop in four, is about the average, while rye rarely ever fails. Moreover, the immense trash crop from this cereal, if returned to the soil in the form of manure, as it should be, adds to its richness, and the roots, permeating the ground in all directions and deeply, permits the air to circulate freely, and this of itself adds manure to the land. Every farmer should sow at least one fourth of tillable land in rye, and if this were done, the balance sheets would show decided gains upon the right side.

Draining Corn Land.

A correspondent of the *Ohio Farmer* says that he drained twenty-five acres of wet land last winter, putting in large tiles, three and four feet deep. He planted corn on this ground about the 20th of May, and in consequence of continued rains he was able to plow it but three times, but he had harvested and sold the corn, and it averaged over eighty bushels per acre. The land had never been plowed, because it was to wet for cultivation.

This, it appears to us, proves as conclusively as any single experiment can, that if land is properly underdrained, it will produce heavy crops of corn in wet seasons. In all probability that piece of land would not have produced fifteen bushels of corn per acre this year without draining. Here, then, is a gain of 65 bushels per acre for the first year, worth \$45 or more. The extra yield of another will probably cover the entire expense of draining the land, and do all coming time this land will be worth at least two hundred per cent, more than it had been in its natural state.

Taking off the Hides of Animals.

To be independent of your neighbor, you must first have acquired a perfect mastery over yourself. How should you subdue his animal to obedience before you have trained your own to a perfect subservience to your will?

The Flemingsburg Democrat hears of two twin calves, 10 months old. The bull weighs 820 lbs., the heifer 670. The first gained 120 lbs, and the latter 70 lbs, in one month.

DISSOLVE a lump of copperas the size of a hickory nut, mix with swill or feed, and give to a pig sick with kidney worm. Sure cure.

We should be careful on whom we bestow our benefits, for if we bestow them upon the base minded it is like throwing water into the sea.

INCENDIARIES have been burning hay in Lyon County, Kansas. It was done to prevent the immigration of Texas cattle.

SENSIBLE men show their sense by saying much in few words.

It is curious how little we feel the burden we put on the shoulders of others.

The light of friendship is like the light of phosphorus, seen plainest when all around is dark.

FROZEN potatoes make more starch than fresh ones; they also make nice cakes.

Our prices will be as low as can be afforded.

STANFORD Business Directory.

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